The Porte Rico Law Denounced as a Beld and Open Violation of the Nation's Organic Law - The Administration's Philipping Policy Denounced - Independence of the Philippines Under Our Protection Is Fayored-Monroe Dectrine Must Be Maintained in Letter and Spirit-Militarism Opposed-Pledges the Party to Unceasing War Against Trusts-Dingley Tariff Law Condemned-Chicago Platform Reaffirmed, With a Speoffic Declaration in Favor of Free Silver.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The platform reported manimously by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the convention is as follows: We, the representatives of the Democratic

party of the United States, assembled in National Convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Re-We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independ ence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag and denounce that doctrine that an Executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation car long endure half republic and half empire and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental principles

we denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by s Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the Commanding General of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnamimity

In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with Republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous

We demand the prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cubs except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people. while depublican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom. in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty tion; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to con vert the Republic into an empire, we favor an mmediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos: first a stable form government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay; but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of The war of "criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the Expense of liberty, the price is always too high. We are not opposed to territorial expansion

when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never

We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pendne before the American people is in no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its positions on them. but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadephia Convention held in June, 1900, that the Republicans steadfastly adhered to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine, is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to

European authority. We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army, and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their iberties. A small standing army and a welldisciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This Republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure rom our time-honored and approved system volunteer organizations. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and unrepublican, and as a supversion of the ancient and

fixed principles of a free people. Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, con-

trol the price of all material, and of the fin-ished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer; lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and condition thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for better ment. They are the most efficient agent ye devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few ands and the Republic destroyed. The disnonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in State and national plat forms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican administration i return for campaign subscriptions and politi-

cal support. We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare, in nation, State and city, against private monopoly in every .form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted proporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show before loing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock. and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting, to monopolize any branch of busi ness or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communica tion shall be exercised by the enactment of omprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. The ion, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or ever curtail the absorbing power of trusts and llegal combinations, or to enforce the antitrusts laws already on the statute books, prove the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and heir legitimate interests should be respected. but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to con trol the sovereignty which creates them

should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossi We condemn the Dingley Tariff law as trust-breeding measure, skilfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold a the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We denounce the Currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Gov-

ernment to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republicar currency statement is, therefore, a statement for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation be citizens without endangering our civilizaof the national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable

We are opposed to government by injune tion, and we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employers.

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman, as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased pros perity to our country at home and to our comnerce abroad

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and satlors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability efore enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States, and we denounce the instacerity of the plank in the Republican national platform for an isthmian canal in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as surrender of American rights and interests. not to be tolerated by the American people. We denounce the failure of the Republicar party to carry out its pledges to grant Statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and

Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those three Territories immediate Statehood and nome rule during their condition as Territories, and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto

Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law, and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholeest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine, and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concepled Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American nation, except its Republican officehoiders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the Shipping Subsidy bill, which under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in Governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional Republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affilia-

SMART THINGS SAID AND DONE.

Mayor Rose's Rapid Flop to Free Silver's Cause Reminds a Texas of an Incident at the Paris Lynching in His State-The Enthusiasm Aroused by the Tune of "Dixie" -Cheers for Clark of Montana-Jim Ham Lewis's Vice-Presidential Boom-Jeweller's Trust in the Honesty of a New York Delegate-Mrs. Catt Talks of Woman Suffrage -Satirical Badges-Fun Here and There.

KANSAS CITY, July 5 .- "I tell you, sir, we would wipe the State of Wisconsin off the map before taking 16 to 1," said David S. Rose, the Mayer of Milwaukee, who was to have been temporary chairman of the convention. yesterday morning. In exactly fifty-four minutes by the clock Mayor Rose was up on the platform making a speech in the course of which he declared that there must be no step backward from the platform and the principles enunciated in Chicago in 1896, which led the Hon. Bill Sterrett of Texas to remark: "Say, he reminds me of a friend of mine down

in Texas. He's about the size of Rose and he's got a voice that you can hear over four counties. Lord-a-mighty, there ain't anything in Texas as big as that voice. Well, of course you've heard of the Paris lynching. That's where they took that nigger out and burned him, you remember. Well, my friend lived near there and all that afternoon before the thing took place it was talked about in Paris that they were going to burn him. Now. this friend of mine that looks like Rose is a law-abiding citizen. He can stand for a plain, ordinary lynching: but, when it comes to a burning, he thinks that inhuman. They were going to have this show not far from his house, and he paced up and down and down and up his sitting room while the mob was gathering wood and the pile of fagots was being built on which the negro wretch was to be burned. The time for the negro's end kept drawing closer and closer and my friend kept setting more excited. He clenched his fists as he walked up and down and swore: 'No. no: it cannot be; it cannot be; we wont permit it!

"The roar of the mob could be heard in the distance. Finally, my friend, beside himself, jumped out of the house and mounted his horse and away he went for that crowd. "'Make way! Make way! Make way!' he

bawled and the crowd opened and let him ride in. Off his horse he jumped and up on a box. Triends and fellow citizens.' he roared. you are about to commit an act that will forever disgrace our beloved State of Texas; that will forever be a reproach to yourselves and to your children. You are about to disgrace humanity; you are about to put a blot upon our fair name that time can never erase. You

"Well, at just this time," said Col. Bill, "the people down there in the crowd began putting their hands on their guns and muttering 'What the hell does this fellow want? What the hell is he kicking about?' and my friend saw them and

"'B-u-t, fellow citizens, but,' and you could have heard his voice over six counties, b-u-t, fellow citizens, if the time has come when it is necessary for the preservation of our homes and our firesides that we should do this thing then ' 'twer well 'twer done quickly. "And he jumped off the box and lit the fire himself while the crowd cheered.

"Now ain't that just like Rose?" demanded

As was the case yesterday, the first yells of the convention this morning were brought up by the playing of "Dixle." This seems to be the most popular air in this part of the country. With it the "Star Spangled Banner" hasn't show. When the "Star Spangled Banner" was being played during the convention, and everybody kept his seat, just as if it wasn't the national anthem, somebody said to the Hon, Thomas F. Grady:

"Why don't you people stand up? If this was a Republican convention every man would be feet paying respect to the "We're waiting until they play "The Wearing of the Green" said the Hon. Thomas.

The Ohio delegation made the proud boast this morning that it had the best dressed man in the convention. He was a little man with a round bald head and he wore full evening dress. with a pink button-hole bouquet. He did not sause any sensation, either.

When Clark of Montana came in this morning the band played "I'd Leave my Happy Home for You." Clark of Montana, was the only man who got any applause on his arrival at the hall. Such well-known men as ex-Gov. Altgeld, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, Richard Croker, David B. Hill Senator Tillman, William Sulzer, and even the Hon. Jim Ham Lewis himself came in and mingled with the crowd and got not even a

"Somehow," said Tom Dunn this morning. 'people out here don't seem to have proper respect for Billy Sulzer. Why, did you hear how he was insulted in the restaurant last night? It was a blamed shame. He went in there and he called up the waiter and says: 'Here, boy, oring me a lobster,' and what does that coon do but go out and bring in one of Sulzer's pictures. Now isn't that an outrage? It ain't Sulzer's fault that he's a-but what's the use of

There was the same lack of floral decorations n the hall this morning that there was on the Fourth. The only flowers there to-day were four sunflowers, one in each of the four corners occupied by the Kansas delegation.

The boom of the Hon. Jim Ham Lewis took a a fresh spur t this morning owing to the appearance of a brand new button, the most unique that has appeared so far. This button is perfectly round and is about the size of a silver half dollar. On it are the words, "James Hamilton Lewis for Vice-President," and underneath them is a perfect reproduction of the whiskers of the Hon. Jim Ham. The coloring is perfect. There could be no mistaking those whiskers anywhere. The Hon. Jim Ham's friends say that his whiskers are his platform. They think the idea of putting his platform on his button is a splendid one, because they insist that the whiskers are irresistible.

there didn't appear to be much more enthusiasm for Admiral Dewey among the Democrats than there was among the Republicans at he Philadelphia Convention. Congressman Dockery in his speech this morning used the expression: 'The first day of May, '98, the day of Dewey's glorious victory at Manila."
In response to this there were about seven or eight shouts. They were scattered about the hall. There didn't appear to be any enthusiasm

He was a man from New York and he had broken his glasses. It was 6 o'clock on the evening of the Fourth and all the opticians were closed up. He approached two men who wore glasses and who had the "I live in Kansas City, ask me" badges on. He asked them if they could direct him to a place where he might get a new lens for his frames. One of the men said: "I don't know whether my store is closed or not; wait until I telephone." He telephoned and found that his store was closed, so he said to the New Yorker: "Well, you come along with me, anyway, and I'll see if I can't fix you up." He led the way to a store on one of the main streets. It was a jewelry store as well as an opticians. He opened up and invited the New York man inside. He went to his safe, and in order to get at the lenses he had to bring out several trays full of diamonds and other precious stones. While he was fixing the glasses the New Yorker said to him:

"My friend, how comes it that you would come down here alone with me and open up this."

"My friend, how comes it that you would come down here alone with me and open up this store full of all these jewels? How did you know but that I was a robber and it was a scheme to get down here and rob you?"

The Kansas City man said:
"Well. I contributed \$800 to get this convention here. I feel I'm duty bound to do everything I can to enterthin the city's guests. You were in trouble and I wanted to help you out. In the first place you did not look like a robber, and in the second place I knew that if you were one you couldn't kill me, because I had the drop on you all the time," and at that moment

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION. the New Yorker saw a pistol that was pointed right in his direction and that he says was seven feet long. It was behind the counter and just in easy reach. "Oh," he said, and the Kansas City man smiled.

The resolution calling for the appointment of committee of nine to confer with the Populists and the Free Silverites was carried to-day by the decision of Chairman Richardson. It was offered by George Fred Williams. Richardson asked for a vote and there were feeble "Ayes" and a whoop of "Nos." If volume of sound counted for anything the resolution was beaten four to one. Richardson said it was carried, and that settled it; nobody cared to fight over it.

A new series of badges has appeared in Kan sas City. They are in reply to the "I-live-in-Kansas-City-ask-me?" badge. They say: "I ive in Missouri," or New York, or Pennsylvania, or whatever State you may live in, "tell me." Another one of the series says: "I am a stranger ingKansas City: be kind to me." The wearers have a lot of iun when they meet the

Here's a squib from one of the Kansas City

"Who is William Jennings Bryan? He is the candidate of the Democratic party. He is the platform of the Democratic party. He is the Democratic party. The Democratic campaign this year is to be a campaign of, by and for William Jennings Bryan. Who is this man Bryan? Who is the whole thing in Democratic politics? He is a Populist from Lincoln, Neb."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is on deck. She came to town accompanied by Miss Mary G. Hay. They represent the American Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt was interuniversal. She said:

"When it is remembered that women are really organized by the millions and that these organizations are learning self-reliance and organizations are learning self-reliance and business and taking an interest in public affairs, it cannot be doubted what the end will be. It is commonly thought that suffrage is an idea confined to reformers, but, as a matter of fact, it is as wide as the world and there is now no civilized country which does not have this woman's suffrage movement. It seems strange, does it not, that the women of Russia, Siberia, Norway, Sweden and all of the British provinces and colonies have more political privileges than the women in Missouri. In our country fifteen States have some form of suffrage, and four of them, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, have suffrage for women on equal terms with men."

Here is a society note from the Kansas City Times this morning: "If you never saw such leaders of Kansas City society as Mrs. Gov. T. T. Orittenden, Mrs. W. C. Scarritt and many others do a two-step on top of the table, you should have been in the hall after Chairman Richardson's speech. These and other wives of prominent Democrats entered into the spirit of the occasion, just as did the men, and they stood on the press tables and cheered lustily."

"The most disappointed man in Kansas City s Police Commissioner John B. Sexton of New York. Commissioner Sexton came here with Tammany Hall. He was feeling badly when he arrived and he has been confined to his room ever since. He suffers from the gout. Com-missioner Sexton's sickness is not serious.

Colorado has a woman delegate in the convention in the person of Mrs. M. J. Brown. She is the County Superintendent of Schools at Delta She said to-day that this was her first National

Convention. She said:
"I tell you I like it very much, but please do not say I am a new woman. That was the nicest thing the Denver papers ever said about me, that I was not a new woman. I do not want to belong to the short-haired, short-skirted kind."

The Hon. Bill Street of Texas declares that the situation out here regarding 16 to 1 reminds him of a story about a Dutch farmer that he knows in Texas. He tells it thus: "There's an old Dutch farmer down in Texas with a patient frau and five good girls; good girls, mind you. He lives a good ways from town, and he and the frau go to town once a week to get their aupplies. That's the time for the girls. They make out their list, everything from a suspender buckle, you know, to a few pounds of nails and such bric-à-brac, and the old man always geta

such bric-à-brac, and the old man always gets them just what they want.

"Well, they went in last Saturday a week. They had the list and they got it filled—bought everything on it and checked it off from time to time. When the old man had got about two miles out of town he began to fret and worry. He just got skeered that he bad forgotten something. He went all over his gol darned list and he saw for sure that everything was cnecked off. That showed that he had been right and he kept a-driving and he kept a-driving until he got pretty nigh home; but he kept a-fretting, too—he kept s-fretting without asking the aid or consent of any other nation on this dod blamed green earth.

"At last he could not stand it any longer and he just stopped and took every blamed thing off his wagon. Then he took out his list again and just as fast as he put things back he checked 'em off again. Everything was there, but still the old man could not get to feeling right. He kinder felt that the girls had told him to get something and that he had gone and clean forgotten it.
"He drew up to the house and unloaded. The

something and that he had gone and clean forgotten it.

"He drew up to the house and unloaded. The girls went over the list and they went over the goods, and the old man began to feel fine. They found every one of their suspender buckles and their hints from Paris (Texas) and their peekay shirt waists, you know, and so on, but just when the old man was getting to feel bully, they turned around and asked him:

"But, Paw, where's maw?"

"I tell you this—just between you and me—don't give it to anybody else, if this convention don't put 18 to 1 in the platform there wont be a brush dweller in the country but will take his list and go over the contents of the platform wagon and then ask this measley old con—say, this is a fine convention, old man, just a rio snorter—and, as I was saying, every man jack of 'em will get right up on his hind legs, if is to 1 is left out and yow! 'Paw, where's maw?'"

The closing paragraph of the letter written by William Jennings Bryan on May 2 says: "I do not care to hold office unless it enables me to do something to aid these people in their fight against wealth."

Gov. Thomas of Colorado, in his speech as temporary chairman of the convention, said: temporary chairman of the convention, said:
"Democracy wages no war against wealth."
It may be explained that Gov. Thomas is one of the wealthy men of Denver. He made his money out of law and mines. He used to be the partner of the Hon. Thomas A. Patterson, the owner of the Rocky Mountain News, who is just as rich as Thomas is and who was chairman of the Populist Convention at Sloux Falls.

"DELIVERED INTO OUR HANDS."

What New York Republicans Say of the Enemy in View of Bryan's 16 to 1 Plank. The report of the Committee on Resolutions t Kansas City yesterday, declaring for a 16 to plank in the Democratic platform, was the cause of much joy around the Republican State headquarters. The generally expressed opinion was that the State of New York is now perfectly safe and will go for the Philadelphia ticket by an overwhelming majority. Chairman Odell, who returned from Newburgh, was immensely pleased with the news, but said that

immensely pleased with the news, but said that he had expected it. William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, said that it settled the whole contest for the Presidency so far as New York and the East were concerned.

"No one can now seriously contend that there is a chance for the Democrats in this State after this," he said. "They cannot carry the State for either the State or the national ticket. Their chance of doing it anyway was small, and I think that Bryan made a very shrewd move when he insisted on the insertion of the silver plank. With the State lost to him on any platform, he has evidently decided to strengthen himself in States where there is not so much opposition to free silver as there is here. He wants to make a clean sweep in the States where the Silver Republicans and the Populists predominate, He is not doing any martyr act in this thing, and I don't think many people will be fooled by him."

PROMPT NEWS FOR THE PRESIDENT. His Friends in Canton Pleased at the Course of Things in Kansas City.

CANTON, Ohio, July 5.-President McKinley got full news of the Kansas City Convention to-day. His house was fairly flooded with bulletins from telegraph offices and press despatches. Secretary Cortelyou received them and passed them to the President, The them and passed them to the President. The rivalry of telegraph companies brought news of the nomination of Mr. Bryan some time before it occurred, a bulletin announcing the presentation of Bryan's name having been delivered as an announcement of his nomination. On receiving this the President and Mrs. McKinley went for a drive of an hour or more. There is no one here who pretends to speak for the President, but if his feelings are in any degree reflected by his old-time Canton neighbors and personal friends, the work of the convention is gratifying to him. These friends are especially pleased at the silver plank in the platform. They feel that this makes Republican victory easier.



ALLIES NOT HARMONIOUS.

SILVER REPUBLICANS IN A HITCH OVER PLATFORM PHRASING.

every Man Wants It His Way-Sub-Committee to Make a Final Draft Finds the Job Difficult-All Agree on the 16 to 1 Idea, but the Wording Bothers Them-Sessions of the Convention Used for Flamboyant Speechmaking - Judge Brown's Ponderous Attempt at Rhetoric - Hits at Col. Roosevelt Especially Popular With the Delegates-Mournful Story of Disappearance of Tickets to the Democratic Convention.

KANSAS CITY, July 5. The Silver Repubicans have got into a stew over their platorm. The committee appointed to draw it up has been hard at work, and to-day's session of their convention was turned into a kind of mutual admiration society, at which the Silverites and some visiting Populists threw ouquets at one another all day long and nourned the sad state into which the nation s falling. The Silverites are sure that the nation is ruined and that within a short time the Republic will be no more unless they take hold of things and reorganize the entire Government from top to bottom.

When the convention was called to order morning less than half the delegates were in their places. Senator Teller was very hoarse on account of the speech which he made yesterday and he called Frank T. Ransom to act as temporary chairman. This being done, the Senator hustled off to urge hoarsely the other leaders of the allies to redouble their efforts to have the Democrats accept Towne as their nominee for Vice-President, Meantime the delegates were arriving all the time and when the session was well under way it was announced that these delegates were present: South Dakota, 10; North Dakota, 25; Colorado, 47; Texas, 2; Montana, 5; Minnesota, 150; Nebraska, 250; Idaho, 12; Wisconsin, 35; Washington, 20; Indiana, 97; Kansas, 287; Illinois, 64; Arkansas, 12; New Jersey, 20; Utah, 15; Louisana, 5; Iowa, 160; Caffornia, 24; Ohio, 100.

This number of delegates did not show up in

the convention hall, but the officers of the party

said that they were in town and would be on hand when it was necessary for them to be. Neither the Committee on Credentials not the Committee on Platform was ready to report. Finally the Committee on Credentials reported. and then the Committee on Permanent Organization, which, according to programme, recommended Judge L. W. Brown of Ohio as permanent chairman. The Silver Republicans say that Judge Brown was once a great Republican power in politics in Ohio and that they regard him as one of the most valuable members of their party. He is tall, slim and goodlooking, and in accepting the office of chairman made a long speech in which he said:

"Coming from the tomb of the immortal Lincoln to this presence do you wonder that I feel there is a remnant of the people of the grand old party of Lincoln, Seward, Sumner and Blaine who have never bowed the knee to Baal? As I look around me I find scarcely less inspiration than when standing at the hallowed tomb of the man who in life was so just, so lovable, so god like as to draw all lovers of liberty and justice to him, for I see men grown gray in the service of their party, aye more than party, in the service of their country, your country and mine; true to the people, true to God; men who had the courage of their convictions and rather than bow the cringing knee left the party which had drifted from its moorings, departed from the traditions of its founders, turned its back upon the teachings of the great-hearted Lincoln and completely gave itself over to Mammon, the dollar before the man, and who in 1see, as now, are ready to unite with the regenerated Democratic party, the patriotic People's party, any and all men who love justice and hate oppression, who love the republic of the fathers and hate the Empire of McKinley who believe that flag wherever it goes should and must carry with it the rights, the privileges, the immunities, the blessings of American citizenship, should not fly over vassals and subjects slaves of the red-handed monster commercialism, which is riding roughshod over the prostrate bodies of millions of human beings to-day." and then the Committee on Permanent Organization. which, according to programme,

subjects slaves of the red-handed monster commercialism, which is riding roughshod over the prostrate bodies of millions of human beings to-day.

"Plain duty forgotten. Manifest destiny,' says McKinley. Manifest destiny,' says McKinley. Manifest destiny,' say the cuckoos. The march of progress, say thoushard and Wall streets: 'the march of progress,' say the cuckoos. Ah, the march of progress,' say the cuckoos. Ah, the march of progress,' say the cuckoos. Ah, the march of progress,' say the cuckoos and the march of progress,' say the cuckoos. Ah, the march of progress,' say the cuckoos and the march of progress,' say the cuckoos. Ah, the march of progress,' say the cuckoos and the march of greed benumbing, blasting, destroying the life of the toiling millions? Hear the creak of the monster as it crushes out the life of innocent women and children. See the quivering flesh, behold the life blood flowing and smell the sickening odor of mangled human flesh. Do I overdraw the picture? Nay I call to with bloody field of Hazelton and the numberless outrages committed at Homestead and elsewhere upon defenceless workingmen, their only crime being a desire for an opportunity to toil and earn more of the necessaries of life for wives and little ones.

"But what are the issues to be met? I can but smile as I think of the frantic efforts of the Hannaite press to save the Democratic party, Lincoln Republicans and People's party from making losing issues in this campaign. How fearful they are that we will declare against the iniquitous gold standard and thereby defeat Bryan. As I read the boiler-plate squibs and editorials in their press, methinks that it must bring the blush of shame for the loss of independence to all but the most menial, abject and time-serving mossbacks of the Hannaite editors who are engaged in the futile effort of deceiving the people. No, gentlemen, you have made your last move. Gasping in the throes of utter rout, you can now behold the representatives, as I believe, of a large majority of the America

control of our money supply. Expand the currency as the national banks are doing now. Advance prices; incite investments in all sorts of enterprises which offer profitable returns; money is flowing in the arteries of trade; credits are allowed; mortgages are given; business is profitable, but it is time to call a turn; the banks contract the currency, the crash comes and these same banks gather in the wreckage; homes are confiscated, for it is nothing less than confiscation, and innocent women and children are thrown into the streets.

"The Bank of England has repeated this process time and again, and the last Republican Congress puts our necks in this halter. Piracy with the black flag is a gentlemanly calling beside it. President Garfield once said: 'Whoever controls the volume of currency is absolute master of the industry and commerce of the country.' President John Quincy Adams asserted that to fail to use the powers of the Government for the advancement of the people would be treachery to the sacred of trusts.

"Not a nation on earth has so far surrendered its Constitutional prerogatives as has our own under the tory regime of the McKinley Ad-

sacred of trusts.

"Not a nation on earth has so far surrendered its constitutional prerogatives as has our own under the tory regime of the McKinley Administration, and, gentlemen, the money question will not be settled until the national banks are driven out of the governing business, with their power curtailed and they be made to resign their piratical hold upon the business world, and the people reinstated in power. It will not be settled until the money of the Constitution, gold or silver, are placed upon an equality and this nation shows by its acts that we are capable of legislating for ourselves on the money question as well as all other questions. Please, Messrs. Hannaites, don't deceive yourselves. The people are not mocked and you will find the money question very much in evidence before the campaign is over and all that need be done is to quote from the Hanna press and speeches of 1896, and note their utterances now that the increased volume of money has stayed the downward trend of prices (low prices so desirable, they declared in 1896) and in some instances, perhaps, a very

of money has stayed the downward trend of prices (low prices so desirable, they declared in 1896) and in some instances, perhaps, a very few, advanced prices; not directly traceable to the arbitrary control of the trusts, though it is by far the most dominant factor in advancing prices, and when so advanced, there is no compensating equalizing good found in other channels."

Of the trusts, Judge Brown spoke at some length. Here is a part of what he said:

"Repeal every law from our statute books granting special privileges to any class of people. Such combines as these remedies do not destroy. Squeeze, till the water is out of their stocks, and tax what is left for a fair share of the public burdens. Lastly, enact such laws as will effectively prevent discriminations in freights, and if that cannot be done, and it seems doubtful, give us municipal and government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and all public utilities. After these remedies, wholesome, every one of them, I think you will need a microscope to find the trusts, but, precede it all with the initiative and referendum, the stepping stone to pure Democracy, a government by the people. With such a rule the people will stay the impious hand of government by injunction, the culminating crime of the century."

Of imperialism he said:

But there is one question which of all others this year will not down—the question of imperialism. Charles Summer, in his Grandeur of Nations' declares: I cannot forget that we are one by a more sacred bond than we are citizens—that we are the children of a common father more than

ers. Speaking of militarism let us not be decived. Militarism abroad means militarism at home and a large standing army. Its burden, to be carried by labor, means the desfruction of our liberties, with its iron heel upon the breast of every workingman in the land. The silver Republicans enjoyed this "spiel." They whooped aboud at every reference to the impending ruin of the Nation and acted as though they thought it would be rather a lark than otherwise for them to rescue it. When Judge Brown had finished Gen. Corser, the Treasurer of the National Committee, said that he wanted to say just a word of personal explanation. He said that the delegates to the convention had nearly bothered the life out of him for tickets to the Democratic Convention and that he wanted to make a statement about the thing so that no one would question him about it any more. He said that he went to Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee and explained that the Silver Republican allies wanted tickets. "Chairman Jones was kind, very kind." said Gen. Corser. The promised to see about it. A package of tickets was put in the hands of Senator Jones for us. When I went to get them yesterday he was astounded to find that through some mistake they had disappeared and he could not understand it. I shocked him so that he said he would get more. And

yesterday he did obtain a package of fifty tickets. When I went to obtain them I found that they had been given to Senator Pettigrew. So Chairman Jones gave twenty platform tickets to me; then I went to Pettigrew. I found that the tickets he got from Senator Jones had been given to Senator Dubois, who had given them to Congressman Hartman, who had supplied the Montana delegation, and finally I got what was left from Committeeman Nathan Cole, California. And here are twenty platform tickets and twelve convention tickets and that is all I have reserved, all that we have, which I now turn over to the chairman of this convention to do with a suits him best."

Gen. Corser bowed and left the stage and

suits him best."

Gen. Corser bowed and left the stage and ChairnanaBrown at once said that in his opinion, no Silver Republican had any right in the Democratic meeting while the party was in session and he said that as far as he was able he would prevent the members of this convention from wasting time.

on from wasting time.

The Resolutions Committee is composed of
T. Dubois, Idaho; D. C. Tillottson, Kansas; F. T. Dubois, Idaho; D. C. Tillottson, Kansas; Charles Schenker, Arkansas; Henry Lason, South Dakota; Daniel Kerr, Iowa; A. M. Stevenson, Colorado; J. M. Weeks, Missouri; William Rouse, Oklahoma; W. W. Coons, California; N. R. Smith, Michigan; Frank Ransom, Nebraska; T. J. Van Voorhees, Indiana; Alfred Rample, Illinios; J. S. Matchette, Wisconsin; A. J. Blethen, Washington; E. S. Corser, Minnesota; A. L. Davis, Ohio. This committee was in session three hours, but could not agree on the phraseology of the free silver plank and other planks. Several members wished to change the name of the party to the "Lincoln the phraseology of the free silver plank and other planks. Several members wished to change the name of the party to the "Lincoln Republican party." saying that free silver was unpopular in many Eastern States and the name "Free Silver" would lose the party votes this fall. Members from free silver States opposed a change in name, asserting that if the name was dropped many voters would take it that the party had also dropped the free silver issue.

the name was dropped many voters would take it that the party had also dropped the free silver issue.

Nearly every member of the committee had a free silver plank. A few were for free silver at 16 to 1. Van Vorhees of Indiana had a long resolution, difficult to understand, and the committee appointed the following sub-committee to take all the resolutions and from them draft one that would be submitted to the whole committee: Dubois, Tillotson, Stevenson, Sligh, Ransom, Van Vorhees.

This sub-committee sat all this morning and this afterneon at the Warwick Club, and at 3 o'clock had a draft of a platform which they expected would be approved by the whole committee at once. So they went to the Coates House to see the other committeemen and incidentally Senator Pettigrew and Senator Allen, saying that they would be back at the convention when it reassembled at the Auditorium at 3 o'clock. The platform wasn't there. It didn't arrive during the afternoon and wont be ready until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Towne had a conferrence with Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis, the warm personal and political friend of Bryan.

As the convention didn't have anything to do it took a recessat noon until 3 o'clock. When

microscope to find the trusts, but, precede it all with the initiative and referendum, the stepping stone to pure Democracy, a government by the people. With such a rule the people will stay the implious hand of government by injunction, the culminating crime of the century."

Of imperialism he said:

But there is one question of imperialism, Charles Sumner, in his Grandeur of Nations declares: I cannot forget that we are one by a more sacred bond than we are citizens—that we are he hildren of a common father more than we are the hildren of a common father more than we are Americans. Thus do the multitudinous tribes of the globe stand forth as members of one vast human family, where strife is treason to heaven, and all war is nothing else than other war. In vain restrict this odious term to the dissensions of a single community. It belongs also to feuds among nations:

"When a white man governs himself, that is self-government, but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is self-government, that is despotism.

"Lincoin uttered these burning words. Now I am glad that I am in an assembly where I lincoin, and Sumner and the Declaration of Independence can be quoted with approval. Even ten years ago in this country of ours not me man could have been found who would have openly advocated the hellish doctrine that 'might makes right."

"It took Rome 300 years to die. Our decline will be the more sudden, and terrible, as we have been the more enlightened. Thanks to a quickened conscience and a clearer discernment it is not too late to roll back the tide or militarism, and save the Republic of the Fathers, Speaking of militarism let us not be decived. Militarism abroad means militarism at home and a large standing army. Its burden, to be carried by labor, means the desfruction of our liberties, with its iron hed upon the breast of every workingman in the land."

The slover flepublicans enjoyed this 'spiel."

What was Solomon's latest report? inquired a delegate.

BRIGHTON RACES

Begin To-day at 2:30 P. M.

And continue daily until Aug. 8.

Music by Lander's Military Band. Course reached by all routes to Coney Island.

To-morrow the Great \$10,000 **BRIGHTON HANDICAP**